Projected Revenue Gains and (Losses) of LB 312 for Tax Years 2008-2017 Projects by Fiscal Year

Incentive tax credits can influence the Nebraska economy positively, and those economic effects can in turn affect state revenues. Using a Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model, the fiscal impacts of the program are estimated over the next ten years. This estimate is based upon 145 completed and 535 active LB 775 projects. These assumptions will be modified in the future with experience gained from LB 312 projects.

To analyze the fiscal impact of the tax credits, the Dynamic TRAIN model, a custom built Nebraska CGE model, is used. In TRAIN, the Nebraska economy is divided into 72 distinct sectors in order to explicitly trace economic flows.

TRAIN especially details state government sectors in order to capture the sensitivity of state government revenue and expenditure flows. TRAIN calculates most tax impacts within the model, without requiring additional calculations outside of the model to obtain final results. This allows the researcher to avoid rigid assumptions that may deliver vague results. TRAIN mathematically expresses the Nebraska economy with over 1,300 equations and a Social Accounting Matrix database. It has 26 industrial sectors, 2 factor sectors, an investment sector, 9 household sectors, 33 government sectors and a rest-of-world sector.

When constructing a general equilibrium model, the critical assumption is that the initial condition of the economy is in equilibrium. Therefore, the model is constructed so that its equilibrium replicates observed data in the starting year. The data for TRAIN is the most recently released Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), using data from 2006. The estimate of tax credits used is based on LB 775, as there have been no LB 312 credits used as of yet.

A more detailed description of the TRAIN model is available upon request.

Fiscal Analysis of LB 312

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue Generated by ITC	14,157,503	20,282,145	25,290,728	29,300,541	32,261,874
Tax Credit	13,444,253	31,336,027	51,027,028	72,764,763	97,500,765
Revenue loss	4,151,199	12,560,246	25,726,702	42,180,355	60,404,219
Credit Use	2,086,109	6,646,520	14,375,213	24,446,753	35,841,194
Direct Sales and Use					
Tax Refund	2,065,090	5,913,725	11,351,489	17,733,602	24,563,024
Net Revenue Gains (Loss)	10,006,303	7,721,899	(435,974)	(12,879,814)	(28,142,345)
Cumulative	10,006,303	17,728,202	17,292,228	4,412,414	(23,729,931)
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Revenue Generated by ITC	34,322,101	36,294,656	37,964,234	40,576,302	44,425,996
Tax Credit	122,008,614	140,954,120	153,635,330	163,039,934	169,957,673
Revenue loss	79,046,344	95,575,484	107,731,734	115,981,476	121,575,232
Credit Use	47,854,126	58,884,018	67,273,983	73,082,526	77,147,212
Direct Sales and Use					
Tax Refund	31,192,218	36,691,465	40,457,750	42,898,950	44,428,020
Net Revenue Gains (Loss)	(44,724,243)	(59,280,828)	(69,767,500)	(75,405,174)	(77,149,236)
Cumulative	(68,454,174)	(127,735,001)	(197,502,501)	(272,907,675)	(350,056,910)